

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea REPORT 50X1-HUM

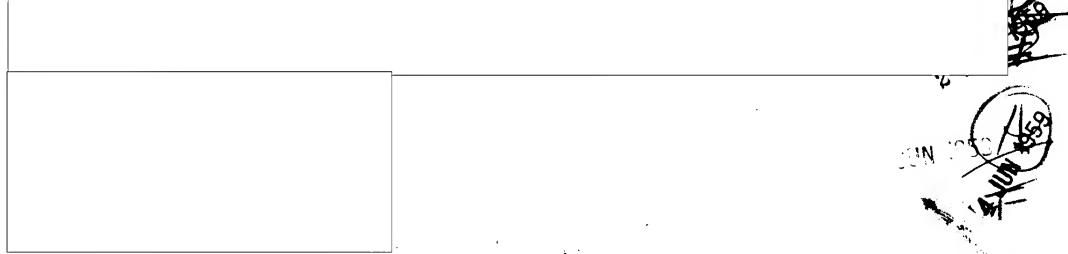
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Information on the Ch'ongjin Fishing Station and sketches of this installation 50X1-HUM
and of the Central Staff Training School of the North Korean Ministry of Fisheries (m)



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I. DetailsCh'angjin Fishing Station

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1. Brief History: The former body of the Ch'angjin Fishing Station (SFS) was the Yoshikawa Fishing Company (a Japanese civilian enterprise located in Shang-dong, Ch'angjin-si) which was confiscated by the NK government following the Liberation in Aug 45. During the period of the Korean War, it was evacuated to Saenaru, Ch'angjin-si and continued its fishing operations there. It was also during the period that all of its fishing equipment and facilities were destroyed, except for a few drag-net fishing boats which remained in operation until the end of the Korean War. Following the Armistice in Jul 53, the CFS expanded its fishing equipment and facilities to 30 drag-net boats (all NK made 30-50 ton class), two NK made whaling vessels (50 ton class), and two trawlboats (1,000 ton class for deep-sea fishing) which were purchased from East Germany after the Armistice. The CFS was a Grade I enterprise, employing a total of about 1,365 workers.

2. Organizational Structure: The manager of the CFS was appointed by Minister of Fishing and was charged with such matters as ensuring the attainment of assigned production quotas and the self-accounting management and controlling all government funds invested, materials, and employees. Assisted by a deputy manager who was also to act for the manager in absence, the manager had under his control the following elements and numbers of personnel assigned thereto:

Planning Department (3)
 Fishing Department (8)
 Processing Department (5)
 Labor & Wage Department (4)
 Equipment & Materials Department (5)
 Supply Department (5)
 Sales Department (3)
 Bookkeeping Office (7)
 Laboratory (2)
 Staff Department (3)
 Construction Director (2)
 Guard Office (9)
 Safety Technician (1)
 Production Technician (3)
 Fishing Technician (1)
 Processing Technician (1)

3. Functions:

1) Planning Department: The major tasks of this department were to prepare daily, monthly, quarterly, and yearly plans regarding such matters as production, materials, and labor, and to maintain statistics on daily, monthly, quarterly, and yearly production. According to such plans, each

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department or office operated to achieve its assigned production quotas.

- 2) Fishing Department: This department was chiefly responsible for the maintenance and operation of all fishing vessels and for fishing activities as it was directly engaged in production. Its chief was the most influential of all department chiefs.
- 3) Processing Department: This department was mainly concerned with such fish processing activities as salting, sun-drying, boiling, and roe and bowels seasoning. Especially, it concentrated its all efforts on exporting processed items such as dried Alaska pollacks, salted mackerel, boiled crab meat, dried cod, and dried cuttle fish.
- 4) Labor & Wage Department: This department performed such functions as procuring workers to be assigned to each department according to the production plan and ensuring the observance of the social insurance system and the labor protection system for all employees.
- 5) Equipment & Materials Department: The main function of this department was concerned with the procurement, maintenance, and repair of all fishing equipment (such as nets, fuel oil, and structures) and other consumptive materials.
- 6) Supply Department: This department was mainly charged with such matters as distributing various materials for laborers and clerical officers, issuing labor protection and welfare items, and allocating official residences.
- 7) Sales Department: This department performed such major tasks as delivering products according to instructions from the Ministry of Fishing, clearing sales accounts, and supervising outgoing items to be exported.
- 8) Bookkeeping Department: This department was directly charged with the self-accounting system for the CFS, examining all requests for cash and materials from various departments and disbursing wages and travel expenses.
- 9) Laboratory: This laboratory was chiefly engaged in studying scientific matters concerning fish, particularly, to determine for each type of fish the period of mating, egg-laying, growing, and circulating, all helpful for locating schools of fish.
- 10) Staff Department: This department was mainly concerned with such personnel affairs as regarding technicians and clerical workers. Actually, the Ministry of Fishing directly handled the appointment of manager, deputy manager, and chief engineer for each fishing station and other enterprises such as fishing trusts and cooperatives. Provincial fishing trusts, which functioned as a supervisory agency, for instance, delivering all central supplies to individual fishing stations, were allowed to have their staff departments handle such personnel affairs as regarding the appointment of department chiefs, section chiefs, technicians and above.

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In contrast, the staff department of a fishing station was authorized only to handle captains, chief engineers (vessel), clerical workers, and production directors, while its labor department was exclusively concerned with the employment of laborers.

- 11) Construction Director: Officers of this type who were dispatched by the fishing trust located in Sinp'o, Hamgyong-nando, which was in charge of all construction projects in Hamgyong-nando and Hamgyong-bukto, performed such functions as drawing plans for new structures and machinery installations requested by the CFS and inspecting all finished projects.
- 12) Guard Office: This office was chiefly concerned with such matters as checking all incoming and outgoing persons, guarding the CFS, and preventing robbery and pilferage.
- 13) Safety Technician: This type of officers was chiefly charged with such matters as directing and supervising safety devices aboard fishing boats and ensuring safe operations.
- 14) Production Technician: Officers of this type, who were familiar with technical theories regarding production, was principally charged with matters concerning various production problems.

4. Administrative Structure

| | | |
|---------|------------------|---|
| | | Bookkeeping Department Engineering Department Sales Department Equipment & Materials Department Guard Office Planning Department |
| Manager | Deputy Manager | Construction Director Processing Department Labor & Wage Department Fishing Department |
| | Staff Department | Safety Technician Fishing Technician Processing Technician Laboratory |
| | Chief Engineer | |

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5. Fishing Periods, Types & Amounts of Fish Caught

1) Type of Fish Caught: Alaska pollack, flat fish, crab, mackerel, cod, cuttle fish, salmon, sword fish, yellow-tails, and herring.

2) Fishing Periods & Amounts:

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>Alaska Pollack:</u> | September - January | 15,000 tons |
| <u>Flat Fish:</u> | February - Late April | 7,500 tons |
| <u>Mackerel:</u> | May - Late July | 18,000 tons |
| <u>Cuttle Fish:</u> | May - Mid-August | 9,000 tons |
| <u>Crabs:</u> | Early November - February | 3,000 tons |
| <u>Yellow-tails:</u> | October - December | 3,000 tons |

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6. Production Equipment & Facilities: The CFS employed about 1,300 laborers, 59 skilled workers, directors, and clerical workers, and four technicians including the chief engineer. Its fishing equipment and facilities included the following:

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| Drag-net boats (30 - 50 ton class) - - - - - | 30 vessels (approx.) |
| Trawlboats (1,000 ton class) - - - - - | 2 vessels |
| Whaling boats (50 ton class) - - - - - | 2 vessels |
| Conveyor belts (for unloading) - - - - - | 4 units |
| Washing stands - - - - - | 2 units |
| Unloading winches - - - - - | 5 units |
| Stationary nets - - - - - | 5 sets |

Besides, all deep-sea operating vessels were assigned with armed NKPA personnel (3 - 5 for each drag-net boat and 10 - 12 for each trawlboat), whose task was to protect them for enemy attack.

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7. Disposal of Sea-Products: All sea-products were divided into two categories, i.e., the fresh and the processed, as about 70 percent of them was processed before selling, while the remaining 30 percent was disposed of as fresh fish. The disposal of sea-products was effected in accordance with instructions from the Ministry of Fishing, and their major consumers included such organizations as the NKPA, national stores, farm cooperatives, mines, railroad installations, iron works, textile factories, and other production enterprises. About 20 tons of sea-products were annually appropriated for the manager as the "Manager's Fund", which was usually distributed to all employees' families or spent for the purpose of obtaining cooperation from other enterprises. With regard to the export of sea-products, such items as salted Alaska pollacks and processed flat fish, mackerels, and cuttle fish were chiefly imported by China and Manchuria in unknown quantities.

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8. Work Hours: The NK labor regulations required that all laborers, skilled workers, and clerical workers should work 480 minutes (8 hours) a day. In view of the existing NK labor situation, it might be said that this provision had been totally ignored and disregarded. It was particularly true of the fishing field. In the case of the CFS, any of its fishing boats, once underway, had to stay at sea for two or three days on end. Even when it returned to its port, its crew was forced to unload the catch of fish without having any break, and then set out again for fishing in two or three hours. As far as processing workers were concerned, there were times when they had to work at night, frequently over night, in order to preserve the freshness of fish. Consequently, the health of fishing laborers was very poor, a fact which is illustrated by the fact that, in Mar 55, more than 100 workers took leave during work hours every day in order to see doctors. Among various types of diseases that were widely spread among fishing workers, the typical one was stomachache, which was probably caused by eating fresh fish [redacted] while fishing. The disease was popularly called the "professional disease". And then came bronchitis. In winter, it was observed that many fishing workers were suffering from frostbite and cold.

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9. KLP Organisation: The CFS had a KLP junior committee attached to the Ch'ongjin-si KLP Committee and comprised of various junior groups which were organized within each vessel, processing workers' team, and department. (NOTE: KLP cells were renamed "junior groups" under a junior committee at the 3rd General Meeting of the KLP in the spring of 1956.) Each vessel was assigned a political director, who always held the position of the KLP leader within it. With regard to meetings, the CFS KLP Junior Committee was regularly convened twice a month, while each junior group met once a week. IN KLP meetings, such matters as the execution of production quotas, the strict observation of labor regulations, and the development of techniques and skill were emphatically discussed.

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I. Details

Central Staff Training School, MOFI

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1. No. 1. School Building & Office

Two-storied; First floor: Class rooms; Second floor: The school office; Approximately 15 meters high.



No. 2. Tree(s)

No. 3. School Dormitory

Single-storied; Approximately three meters high; three meters wide; three meters long.

No. 4. Dining Hall & Archives.

Two-storied; First floor: Dining Hall; Second floor: Archives with many cabinets installed.

No. 5. School Building

Single-storied; Approximately four meters high; 30 meters long; 10 meters wide.

No. 6. School Dormitory

Three single-storied houses of the same dimensions and structure; Each approximately three meters high; six meters long; three meters wide.

No. 7. Pig Pen.

No. 8. Main Gate.

No. 9. Fence.

No. 10. School Playground.

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Ch'angjin Fishing Station, MOFI

No. 1. Processing Workshop.

Approximately 10 meters high; 30 meters wide; 60 meters long; Single-storyed.

No. 2. Processing Warehouse.

Approximately five meters high; 10 meters long; five meters wide; Single-storyed.

No. 3. Employees' Dormitory.

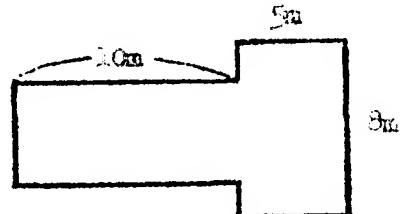
Approximately five meters high; 10 meters long; five meters wide; Single-storyed.

No. 4. Washing Workshop (under construction).

Single-storyed; 30 meters long; 10 meters wide.

No. 5. Office

Single-storyed; Approximately five meters high.



No. 6. Junior Party Group Office & Bathhouse.

Two-storyed; Approximately 10 meters high; 5 meters wide; 5 meters long;

First floor: Bathhouse; Second floor: Junior Party Group Office.

No. 7. Club & Trade League Committee Office.

Two-storyed; Approximately 10 meters high; 10 meters wide; 15 meters long;

First floor: Trade League Committee Office; Second floor: Club.

No. 8. Boiler Room, Drying Workshop.

Single-storyed; Approximately three meters; five meters long; three meters wide.

No. 9. Drying Workshop

No. 10. Main Gate.

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The above information is to supplement the report on the geography of Ch'angjin-si which was previously submitted.

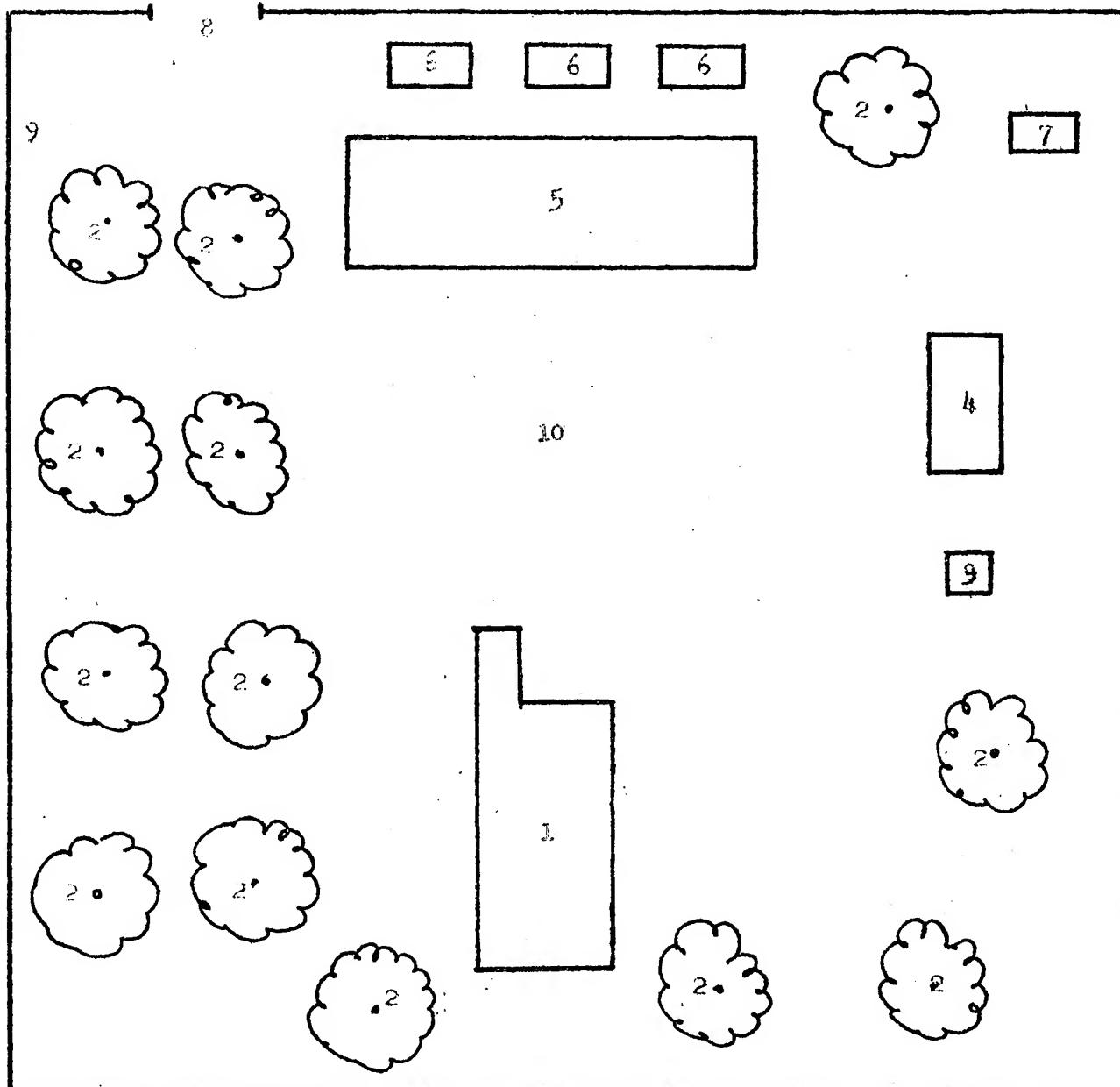
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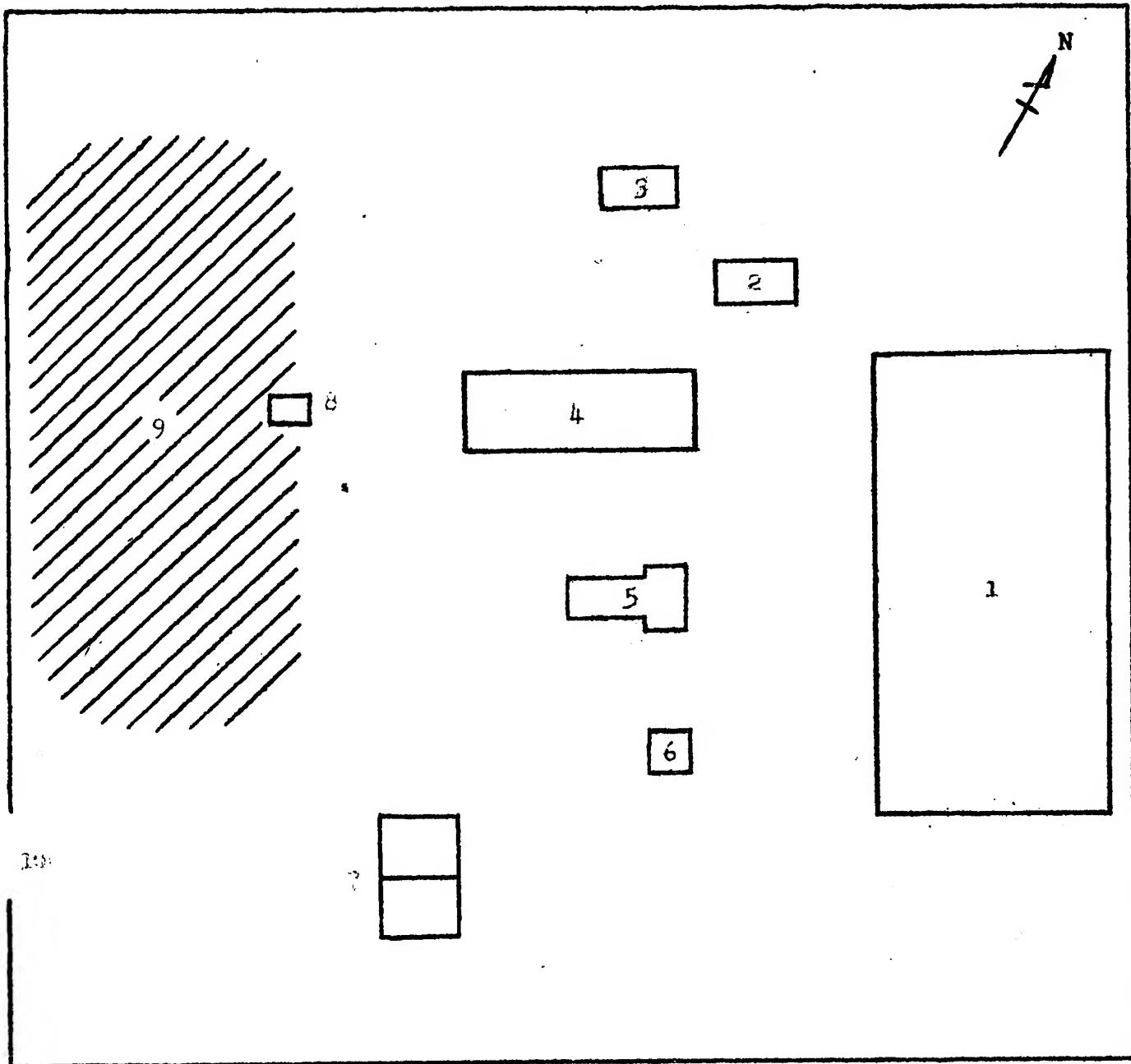


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Attachment II



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